amused themselves by pushing the umpire

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, per Year ... BUNDAT, per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... Postage to Foreign Countries added THE BUN, New York City.

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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Passs and New York Associated Passs is at 91 to 99 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-uated to the press of the whole country.

The agony is over. The Democratic party, assembled regularly in National Convention, pledges itself to revive the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, and to accomplish the imposition of an income tax. The Democracy of JEFFERSON, from which have been drawn invariably the ideas which have given political stability and republican enthusiasm to this country, has passed into the control of JEFFERSON's diametric opposite, the Socialist, or Communist, or, as he is now known here, the Populist,

The process which culminated yesterday at Chicago has been going on for much longer than the last ten years, in which it has been manifest to all.

Since the war, while the Democratic party was being built up again in the North, the South, where lay the Democracy's main strength, made no sign of desire for a new departure. It accepted willingly as its candidates that pure disciple of the Democratic falth, SAMUEL J. TILDEN of New York, WIN-FIELD SCOTT HANCOCK of Pennsylvania, pretending to nothing but party orthodoxy, and GROVER CLEVELAND, an unknown quantity, but, like TILDEN, coming from the conservative State of New York. But the seeds of socialistic revolution were in the South all the time, and, by a singular fatality, the first man to obtain possession of the President's office in the Democratic name both weakened Democratio sentiment and fanned populism's destructive flame. A political freak, of alien instincts, without conception of party government, and aiming at personal government only, he destroyed the idea of party coherency and allegiance to tradition, headed and inspired, in the mad crusade of 1892 against capital's "iron beel" and against the rich as robbers of the poor, the greatest socialistic demonstration yet recorded, made, by his financial blundering and falsifying, the national monetary atandard hateful in the eyes of every waverer, and actually proposed the Populistic income tax now openly made a plank in the Democratic platform. Southern poverty, engendered by the war, and the common discontent, stirred up to recklessness by the agitation of the past twelve years, have at last blazed into a demand for debased coinage and a tax on wealth, and have carried the National Dem-

ocratic Convention! The Chicago platform cannot be accepted. The United States was made democratic, and it must remain so.

Free-silver coinage would be national dishonor and a monumental anachronism. Silver has had its day as a money standard. used as a medium of exchange pretty much everything from shells to the higher metals, has progressed beyond silver. It has adapted itself to gold, and to gold it will stick until it finds something still more convenient. The silver campaign is based on delusions which have no justification, and on statements which are not so. It cannot prevail, and every sincere believer in fair dealing and in business honor as the foundation of commercial prosperity, must put saide all other purposes and units for its defeat.

In the different States the State candidates for the mortifled and disheartened members of the Democracy to follow are yet to be determined. In them, and especially in New York, where DAVID BENNETT HILL has struggled for his party against overwhelming odds, the nucleus of Demogratic regeneration must be found. But from now until the night of election day in Movember, 1896, the Presidential candidate of every Democrat who favors honest money and who still hopes to crush the enemies of the fundamental principles he was bred in, should be, without hesitation, evasion, or sop to prejudice, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## The Conservative Ministry Resigns at

Ottawa. Although they were decisively defeated at the ballot box on June 23, Sir CHARLES TUPPER and his colleagues persisted in clinging to office until July 8, when they were practically driven out by the Governor-General's refusal to sanction their attempt to nullify in some degree the Liberal victory by strengthening the Conservative party in the upper House of the Ottawa Parliament. In this underhand attempt to flich by intrigue what had been lost at the polls, Sir CHARLES is believed to have been backed by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the British Colonial Secretary, who regards with chagrin the failure of the Imperial Federationists to retain preponderance in the Canadian

come of the general election became known, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, the head of the beaten Conservative Government, recognized that he must resign, but before doing so he desired to secure the reappointment to the Senate of Messrs. ANGERS and DESJARDINS, who had resigned their seats in that body to run for the Commons as members of Tur-PER's Cabinet. The pretext for this addition of two representatives of a defeated party to the Senate was that in Great Britain public opinion permits a beaten Prime Minister to advise the Queen to give certain of his followers seats in the House of Lords. The alleged precedent is glar-

What occurred was this: When the out-

Dominion.

ingly inapplicable. The number of members of the House of Lords is indefinite; consequently no harm is done by a distribution of peerages on the part of an outgoing Minister, since his successor is at liberty immediately to neutralize the peers thus created by new appointments of a different political complexion. On the other hand, the number of members of the Dominion Senate is limited by law to eighty, and therefore it is conceivable that, the existing members being equally divided, the gravest wrong might be done to a victorious political party if vacancies in the Senate could be filled by their opponents after the latter had been beaten at the ballot box. The people of Canada, when they came to understand the possible consequences of such a performance, would refuse with indignation and resentment to tolerate such an effort to frustrate by trick and device their recorded will.

Fortunately for the Canadians, the present Governor-General, Lord ABERDEEN, is not an appointee of Mr. Joseph Cham-BERLAIN. On the contrary, he is a Gladstonian, that is to say, a Liberal in spirit as well as in name. He knows that, under the British North America act, it is his duty as the Queen's representative to maintain perfect impartiality between the Canadian political parties, and he knows that he would be unfaithful to his duty if, in conformity to the wish of a beaten Minister, he gave seats in the Senate to men whose party had just been repudiated at the ballot box. Lord ABERDERN needed no one to point out the folly of applying the false precedent furnished by the British method of creating peers to a Senate like that of the Dominion, the number of whose mem-

bers is determinate. Had Lord ABERDEEN been a man of a different calibre, willing to be the tool of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and to go any lengths to further the Imperial Federation scheme, he not only would have stuffed the Dominion Senate with spokesmen of a defeated party, but during the last fifteen days would have assented to orders in council framed and urged by Sir CHARLES TUPPER in the interest of his financial backer, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### The Chicago Platform.

The beginning and the end of this extraor dinary document are Democratic. That is to say, the affirmation of allegiance to the general principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and of opposition to the Republican tendency to centralization, and the square, straightforward declaration against third terms, afford by themselves a platform on which every genuine Democrat might be proud and glad to stand. If there were nothing else in the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Convention at Chicago, fortunate indeed would be the present lot and auspicious the prospects of the historic and beloved organization!

As to the rest, it would have been difficult for the silver fanatics, aided by the TILL-MANS and ALTGELDS of the new revolution, to have constructed a creed more dangerous and repulsive. The date line is Chicago, but the spirit is that of Omaha and Ocala. It is the murmur of the assailants of existing institutions, the shrick of the wild-eyed, the tramp of the Coxeyite army marching again upon Washington. Consider the propositions offered by Populism to the Democratic voters of the United States as the principles of Democracy:

"We are unalterably opposed to mono metallism," says the platform; and then it demands silver monometallism through the unlimited coinage of silver dollars worth fifty-three cents.

We demand that the standard silver dollar," says the platform, "shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts public and private." That is, the repudiation of forty-seven cents on every doiar of public or private obligation; the wiping out of forty-seven per cent. of every man's accumulations in savings bank, land and building association, or fixed income of any sort as established under the present standard. Repudiation on the one hand;

robbery on the other. We are for liberty and the preservation of personal rights, says the Democratic part of the platform. "We favor such legislation," says the Populist part, "which shall prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract." If legislation could ever accomplish that, it would paralyze business at home and annihilate commerce with the rest of the world, excepting nations with currency as debased as our own.

Tariff for revenue is demanded, but not tariff for revenue only. The duties are to be "so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discrimi nate between class or section." But there is to be no tariff revision, on this principle or any other, "until the money question is settled." The deficit in the revenue is to be made up by the imposition of an income tax, which does discriminate between class or section; and the discriminating income tax demanded at Chicago is to be imposed by evading in some manner not specified the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; or, failing in that, by packing the bench and thus procuring a reversal of the Court's decision.

Thus far the silverites and the Populists. Now DEES makes his appearance, with all that DEBS demands: A firmer clutch by the Federal Government on the throats of the great corporations engaged in railway traffic, on the one hand, and, on the other, shackles upon the Federal judiciary to prevent interference with the instigators of riot and the actual disturbers of the peace and de-

stroyers of public and private property. Is this the banner under which Demo crats are invited to march to the polls in 1896 ! Repudiation, robbery, inequitable taxation, a free hand for the forces of socialism, a clear field for the advance of the skirmish line of communism and anarchy. It seems to us that the issue has been made plainly at Chicago, not between Democracy and Republicanism, but between Democracy and the enemies of the institutions and principles which it has been Democracy's mission for a century to defend.

## Protect the Ports!

An excellent start was made for the new fiscal year, in coast defence, by completing, on July 1, the mounting of a heavy gun at Willetts Point. We cannot expect every day in the new year to bring forth its quota of completed work, but each day can and should have its share in the outlay of the liberal sums provided by Congress for engineering and ordnance.

One conclusion reached by Secretary La-MONT is to go shead at once with the construction of barracks and quarters for a garrison at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook. This point may almost be called the key of the southern defences of the country's commercial metropolis, and it has already the nucleus of an armament in guns and mortars, but no regular garrison of gunners.

and quarters is only a beginning of what is needed, but the Secretary will not allow that fact to delay the start. Years hence, when an impregnable line of defence is arranged between the batteries at Sandy Hook and those behind the eastern end of Coney Island, aided perhaps by 16-inch guns, mounted in turrets built on Romer Shoals, Fort Hancock may prove to be the largest artillery garrison in the land.

Taking contracts authorized and actual appropriations, Congress has given Gen. FLAGLER and Gen. CHAIGHILL a most liberal sum to work with, and it not only expects this to be used, but is ready, we doubt not, to make another great contribution next winter to the important task. The most urgent part of the work is the building of disappearing carriages and of emplace ments for the guns, and no energy can be oo great in hurrying these forward.

# The Threat Against the Supreme

Court. The addition of the unconstitutional in come tax to the fifty-three-cent dollar rounds out the Chicago platform to the full diameter of Populism. No wickeder pen was ever turned to the composition of party resolutions than that which wrote into the Chicago platform of 1896 an attack on the Supreme Court of the United States for protecting the citizens of this country against robbery by taxation, and followed up that attack with a plain threat to procure a reversal of the Court's opinion by

packing the bench for an income tax. Herein lies one of the gravest dangers in volved in the reckless socialistic movement which for the time has usurped the name of Democracy. The election of the candidate of the hybrid assemblage at Chicago means peril to the Court that constitutes the last bulwark of our common rights and privileges. In the ordinary course of nature, at east one new appointment to the bench may be expected within the next four years. The threat is distinct that at the very first opportunity Populism in the White House will fortify the revolutionary movement by forcing more Populism into the Suprem

Robbery seems to be the programme all along the line: The robbery of the wage earner, the small investor, the salaried man, through a depreciated currency; the robbery of the more prosperous of our citizens through an unequal tax on thrift; the robbery of the Government's creditors, here and abroad, by the repudiation of a part of the nation's debt; the destruction of that most precious possession of the nation, its honor as a debtor which pays in full; and, finally, the entry and seizure of the Federal court of last resort!

### The McKinley Democrats,

Some great truths, so broad as to be over looked in ordinary times, are beginning to be discernible to minds that have been running in a rut.

Parties do not make issues. Issues make parties. In the readjustment of political boundaries

that occurs whenever a question of supreme importance turns up, the old nomenclature ecomes meaningless. The greater issue practically annihilates

the lesser. Men range themselves according to their convictions on the question of prime importance; not according to their convic tions on secondary matters.

This is likely to be illustrated very forcibly during the months to come. Four years ago it seemed impossible that a body of citizens with opinions so pronounced and a zeal for agitation so intense as possessed the tariff reformers in their crusade against Protection, could ever shelve their convictions on that subject until the question was settled definitely one way or the other. The question has not been settled; nobody pretends that the tariff war has been fought to a conclusion. And yet every well-informed observer of the present situation knows that thousands of tariff-reform Democrats, recently so styled, are preparing themselves, in the event of certain results at Chicago, to organize and work for the election of a man whose very name typifies to their minds an abhorrent thing. Six weeks ago the idea of a McKinler Demoerat would have seemed as absurd a contradiction of terms as a wicked saint or a righteous devil. Six weeks hence there may be McKINLEY Democratic campaign clubs in every State of the Union.

Here we see the powerlessness of individuals or even of conventions to dictate the issue. Parties do not make issues; issues make parties.

The Tribune extends to THE Sun the assurance of its most distinguished consideration. In whatever controversies may fall out turing the campaign, is will endeavor to be both courteous and charitable. New York Tribuna.

We take this plaintive protest to be a petition that THE SUN shall not directly call the editor of the Tribune a liar.

It is time to do a tardy justice to a prophet oo long disregarded. Before the site of the Democratic National Convention of 1896 was decided upon, Col. RICHARD BRIGHT, a good old Hoosier Hard Shell Democrat, used some vivid language in regard to Chicago as a Convention dty. As between Chicago and Gehenna, said the Colonel, give me Genenna every time. For his frank remark he was severely scourged by the Chicago newspapers, and, although he s somewhat of a Sergeant-at-Arms himself, there could be no thought of making him Sergeant-at-Arms of a Convention to be held in Cook county. Events may be said to have been an ample defence and vindication of Col. BRIGHT's prophecy. For a Convention in which hatred, envy, insanity, covetousness of the property of the rich, anger, profanity, communism, and Anarchy hold undisputed sway, Col. BRIGHT's choice seems preferable.

## HINRICHERN'S poll was verified-Chicago Inter

And small trouble to verify it. There is no other like it known to the world of science. ROGER BACON was a clever chap, and the brazen head which he built was a clever toy. ithough somewhat oracular, but he never made and probably never could have made a head as gifted as that which crowns the Hon. Buck HINRICHSEN. There have been plenty of heads with nothing in them, and a few with too much; heads, soft, hard, and medium; and more big heads than any other kind. There have been heads that never opened, and Chicago all this week has been full of heads that never shut. There are plenty of peo-ple with no heads and plenty more of people sho prefer to stand on their heads; and Chicago is full of both varieties. There have been saints who carried their heads in their hands, and there have been heads which insisted on giving rather irregular testimony in criminal cases after they had parted company with their respective necks. But never before was there a poll like the Hon. Buck HINBIGHARN's, a poll whole activity is centred in a mouth which swallows sixteen large silver dollars a minute. It could be verified in the Valley of

Stop for a moment, and through the labyrinthine whirl of whiskers that now darkens heaven strive to see the great deed of the week A deed of justice, irregular but mighty. Dur ing the baseball game between Pittsburgh and Washington, at the latter city, last Monday, Even the sum now available for barracks | two members of the Smoketown combination

about, threatening bim with a bat, and pouring over him those carboys of inflamed language which are part of the necessary baggage of some professors of baseball. After the game the umpire asked the two Pittsburgh thinkers to repeat their improving re-marks about him. Then he smote each of them in the jaw, a loud and sonerous punch, audible above all the yawp of the Chicago communists. And all the slain umpires of other days stretched out to their militant brother a shadowy, glad hand; and all the other living umpires, the abused, the jeered

sworn at, insulted, threatened, slugged, heard

the sound of that blow and began to have a more

cheerful heart. Still, it is a tactical mistake to

attack certain obstroperous players on the jaw;

'tis their strongest part, as well as their chief

Down with Jackson and JEFFERSON and up with our banner, 16 to 1! Pile the load on plutocrats' backs, sock it to 'em with the income tax. Of goldbug law we make a sport; when the time comes we'll pack the court. On with the programme without a hitch; skin the East and skin the rich. Lift the heart and lift the fist; swear to be an Anarchist. Our creed is ruin, our flag is red. On, brother Anarchists, and raise Ngo. -" Culcago Chants."

The Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD has received from her Majesty the Queen, and presumably has executed gladly a command to end to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND a message which will make the sender as happy as it has made the sender; in short a message calculated to make everybody happy and promote the coming of universal peace. The Queen was graciously pleased to express to the President her approval of those grim and gory warriors, the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who thus far into the bowels of the land have marched on without impediment. The conquest of England by this band of martialists is one of the most impressive facts in history. In former years the longest march of the Company been from Fancuil Hall to the Parker House, but when the call of duty came it didn't come for nothing. To the Tower, to Windsor, to Aldershot, to the Cinque Ports, wherever it is summoned, the Company will go, provided lunch or dinner is provided at both ends of the route. It is believed in England that the Company put down the civil war; and certainly it is putting down a good deal. Mobs surged around the Company yesterday, begging for buttons. At Aldershot it was with difficulty estrained from attacking the forces reviewed 'If they can fight as well as they can feed.' said Lord WOLSELEY yesterday, "the world le theirs." The price of champagne in England advanced another eight-and-six yesterday.

### What will Herr Most get?

There have been in the Chicago Conven tion some noble subjects to lure the genius and the pencil of the historical painter. Is there no rich friend of art and silver who will prepare o adorn some museum and to delight all posterity by giving to some artist of merit an order for a life-size picture of "John Pandon ALT-GELD Grasping the Hand of GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS"? This event occurred, it will be remembered, just after the convicted SAUL of Dedham had made his beautiful speech; a speech which drew tears and quids from many of the sternest Populists and Anarchists present. Both in actual and in mystic significance that handshake was surcharged with meaning. It was the West taking in the East, the Anarchist saluting the reformed Mugwump, GUITEAU and Miss NANCY. There has been nothing more affecting and pictorial in the Convention, with the possible exception of the occasion when the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOOG of Texas, about to make a speech, pried a cud of tobacco out of his jaws with his fingers, and threw it victoraly at a rose. This incident, too, was full of lovellness and of allegory, It figured the triumph of the West and South over the East, of silver overgold, of sectionalism over patriotism, of Anarchy over Democracy. This, too, should be painted, showing both the cud and the orator in

tempt to make it appear that the Hon, William Jennings Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, has been keeping out of the Convention hall because his shapely and intellectual head was too big to get into it. Lamentable error. He has had more serious business on his hands. Meckly and numbly he has been baring that brain trunk to the lightning, and saying: "Please, Mr. Lightning, don't strike me; I like to be struck." At mat accounts the lightning was was difficult for even a cool-headed person to ate find time to count one, two, and three, and reckon up the distance; and Mr. BRYAN has hot coals in his head and no turn for the exact sciences. Still, the lightning makes a very pleasant companion to the thunder which is always rumbling in the Boy Orator's lips or bolting out of them. to be struck. Few silver-plated statesmen have ommand of more parts of Popullst speech. Few youths of his age have a greater readiness coming forward.

It is understood that Secretary HERBERT has decided to give names to the two new battle ships before retiring from office on March 4 next, and that he will announce his selections as soon as the contracts for building them are arranged. As the name Kearsarge was made an exception to the general rule only by the special direction of Congress, the two names chosen will be those of States. Indiana, Massachusetts Oregon, Iowa, Maine, Texas, and Kentucky have already been chosen for naming our new steel battle ships. New York is equally out of the li\*t, because there is an armored cruiser of that name. Then we have the Michigan, a small iron cruiser; the Minnesots and the New Hampshire, used by the naval militia and the Ver-

mont, a receiving ship. Here are a round dozen States taken out of the possibilities; but the others may put in their claims for the meditations of Mr. HERRERT during his jaunts on the Dolphin. Perhaps Colo rado, however, may conclude not to apply until TELLER is elected President.

### Senator Hill To-day. From the New Haven Evening Register

It was a great day yesterday for Senator David B. Hill of New York. It is not possible that he learned of his selection by the National Committee for tempo-rary Chairman without a thrill of emotion. He was not unprepared for this mark of confidence, for it can be called nothing else, nor could be have been insensibis to the distinction of it, which raises him to the rship of the sound-money Democrats of the East and Northeast.

Those who were in attendance at the Democratic Convention four years are can more fully appropriate the dimensions of his victory than any one else. He was then a candidate for the Presidential nomina tion and the director-in chief of the anti-Cleveland forces. Against him was opposed the great bulk of the delegates under the leadership of William C. Whitney, Don M. Dickinson, Senator Vilas, and the other distinguished party leaders who are to-day among his strongest supporters. Sensitor Hill must have smiled yesterday when those who fought him four years ago were the first to congratulate him and acknowledge his leadership. No living man is impervious to such giorifying incidents. Senstor Hill stands as one of the coolest, most de-

termined, long-headed, and resourceful political lead ers of his generation. More than that, he has brought his career to its most interesting focus, and reënforced It and strengthened it in public respect by his loyalty o the great principles of his party. No one doubts that his leadership would have been equally as mas-terful over the majority had he seen fit to join hands with them, nor is it extravagance to state that he could have received the Presidential nomination had he taken this step. His open fight against silver, how-ever, has won him greater distinction than he ever enjoyed before, and more than ever entitles him to stand before his constituents and declare: "I am a

Remote Possibility of a New Dignitary. From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. If ever Mrs. Lease should be elected President, Mr. ase would then become the gentleman of the White

CANADA'S ELECTION. Laurier's Remarkable Victory-Tapper's Spiteful Proceedings,

knights, Sir Donald Smith and Sir William van Horne, must by this time be lamenting their invitation to Sir Charles Tupper to come over from England and take gie Bowell the lead of the Canadian Conservative party. Sir Charles himself must feel polgnant regret that he listened so readily to their request, and sacrificed the substantial advantages of his semi-diplomatic streetire in London for the chances of a rough-and-tumble fight in which he has been badly worsted. There is no doubt the Prince of Political Cracksmen, as he was erstwhile dubbed by his partisar organ, that journalistic mule, the Toronto Matt and Empire, had made sure of the victory. Everything was apparently in his favor. The electoral lists were two years old. They had been made up by Tory partisan barristers who neglected no illegality or contrivance by means of which the success of the Liberal party could be prevented. Campaign funds had been procured from the various trusts and combines interested in maintaining the party in power. The Government had the nomination of every official, high and low, connected with the arofficial, high and low, connected with the arrangements for the voting day. Every Dominion official was a silent or active worker for the party through which he enjoyed the leaves and these of place; and by no means the least potent factor of the situation, there was the venality of a large part of the electorate. With all that in favor of Tupper, the Liberals nave won. It is little short of a miracle. That and the confusion of mendacity, slander, and abuse, enough Canadian voters were able to cast aside the shackles of party and discern the true interests of the country and to give the victory to the Liberals shows how deen the iron of hard times has entered into their souis. Still the majority that places Mr. Laurier at the head of the Government of Canada, though sufficient, is not entirely satisfactory from one point of view. It has not been proportionate in each province to the representation of the individual previnces, for it is given by the Premier's own province of Quebec, French and Catholic. In a well-conditioned State, where considerations of race or areed did not enter into national politics, this fact would be of little consequence. In Canada it is unfortunately different. There is among a certain section of the English-speaking population of Canada a rooted dislike to their French fellow subjects, as senseless as it is unjust. That, combined with political party reasons, was undoubtedly at the bottom of the comparatively rangements for the voting day . Every Dominof Canada a rooted disliks to their French fellow subjects, as senseless as it is unjust. That,
combined with political party reasons, was undoubtedly at the bottom of the comparatively
small majority in Ontarlo. British Columbia
did well, and Nova Scotia may be honorably
mentioned, though it should have done better.
New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward's
Island, and the Northwest justified their reputation for vensility and endorsed the resime of
corruption that has so long held sway.

That the majority is due to the French of
Quebec, has given the viler organs of the Tupperite Tories occasion to raise the hue and
cry of French and Catholic domination. It is
absurd; and the fairer-minded Liberal press of
Ontarlo, led by the Toronto Globe, renders
full justice to the French of Quebec for the
really splendid fight they made against corrupt
Government. It was mainly owing to the

really splendid fight they made against corrupt Government. It was mainly owing to the French revolt in 1837 against the English place grabbers and the United Empire Loyalish Tory domination, known as the "Family Compact," that Canada owes the constitutional freedom she enjoys to-day; and it is equally to her French citizens that the country now owes the rescue of that freedom, which the pseudo-imperialist Tupper family faction were so grossly abusing.

freedom she enjoys to-day; and it is equally to her French citizens that the country now owes the rescue of that freedom, which the pseudo-imperialist Tupper family faction were so grossiy abusing.

Canada has to-day a Premier who will govern Canada in the interest of the Canadian people, instead of looking for applause to the Angio-Jingo gallery. His often and openly expressed loyalty to British political institutions has nothing in common with the hyporotitical and grovelling loyalty of the recently routed Tory cohorts to the English money-iending frateraity and the royal fountain of honor, whence flowed titles and decorations as rewards for disloyalty to Canada and her interests. Mr. Laurier is a Canadian first, last, and all the time, and he and the men he will gather round him will place the interest of Canada before any other consideration. Of that we are sure. One of the main interests of Canada is friendship with the United States, and that will be efficient in spite of the ranting of such men as Co. Denison and Messrs. Castell-Hopkins, Osler, and Arnoldi of Toronto. These last-named three were delegated by that city to represent it at the late meeting in England of the Clambers of Commerce, and from all accounts their anti-American thrades, accompanied by appropriate gesticulation (as reported by telegraph) produced a very mixed effect on the minus of their audiences. The thing was overdone, and the strong suspicion of opera bouffet that ran through it all spoiled the effect.

England is not likely to send our more troops to Canada in the present aspect of affairs in South Africas and Egypt. The work she has cut out for herself in those and other regions will procecup her for some time to come, and excepting that remarkable lings statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, it is pretty afte to say that the England is not likely to send our more thanks it is rective accupants. The object of the case in the last hours of tenancy of power nominating and appointing partisans to every vacancy in the Administration,

Rules for Agreeable Conversation. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I submit the following as seven rules to be observed in daily life by those who wish to become entertaining conversation

1. Breathe through the nose.

2. Do not convey in words an idea that can be expressed by action
3. Accompany each thought by its appropriate ex-

pression, attitude, or gesture. 4. Pronounce correctly, articulate distinctly, and ctate clearly, at all times and under all circum 5. Pitch your voice on a low note, use the median

tress, and modulate your tones. 6. Use grammatical, elegant, forcible language, 7. Do not talk - laugh, listen, and tuink. A. MILLEDGE HARTSPIELD. WARRINGTON, D. C., July S. 1896.

# The Course at Hentey.

To the Entron of the Sux-Sir: In your answer to "W. J.'s" letter in this morning's Sux, as to the comparative time of Cornell and Leander, you state that there is practically no current at Henley. Permit one who has lived at Henley and rowed the course many times to state that there bot only is a current at Henley, but at certain stages of the water a very evident current, and that as the races are rowed up stream the rowing is done

W. J.'s letter is therefore more absurd even than OLD DARRMAN, NEW YOLK, July 9, 1896.

## " A Bleycle Run for Christ."

TO THE ENTOR OF THE SUS-Sir: "Is means simply a lark for some of the members of that big religious organization." That quotation is from last Sunday's

edition. If you will kindly publish the following I think it will give a better idea of what a "bicycle run for Christ" really means. Of course it means a party of Christian Endeavorers on route on wheels for the International Convention at Washington. But it means more than that. It means that wherever ther go the story of Christ's teaching will go with them; and wherever they stop the carnestness of their religious life will be seen and felt. Not the least good done by these great conventions of carnest young them; and wherever her stop the armest ness of their religious life will be seen and fielt. Not the least good done by these great conventions of carnest young people is the good done lanirectly to all who meet them as they lourney. The servants in the crowled holes have learned to believe in Christian Endeavorers lecause of their courtesy; the street car conductors have learned to believe in Christian Endeavor of their thoughtfulness; the salmon men have learned to believe in them because of their thoughtfulness; the salmon men have learned to believe in them because of their street carned to believe the railroad conductors that have learned to believe in them because of their excuses the salmon of the convention, during an afternoon prayer meeting on one of ine steamers a gray-haired Englasman stood throughout the service an attentive listener. At its close he said to a gentieman standingnear: "Sir, what is this? Who are these young great country and its people; I came to America two months are to service from New York to San France. In have travelled North and South, and I have seen many wonderful things, but nothing so wonderful to me as the Newer in my life have been so impressed a service. "A blorger run for Christ's will not fall to tell the "old, old stery" to all along the way. SHERWAN'S STATUE.

National Sculpture Sectety's Response to the

Committee of the Army of the Tennessee. TORONTO, July 7.- That brace of Illustrious Another interesting chapter in the Sherman statue episode is the letter sent by the National Sculpture Society through President Ward to the Dodge commistee of the Army of the Ten-The Dodge committee, which is nessee. charged with the erection of the Sherman statue, for which \$80,000 has been appropriated by Congress, invited the Sculpture Society to fuden the models. Then they rejected the experts' advi ce and chose a sculptor of their own whom the experts had condemned. President Ward's letter clearly exposes the monstrous claim of the military men on the Army of the Tennessee committee to decide upon work of public art which the people of the United States are to pay for.

119 WEST FIFTT SECOND STREET.

NEW YORK, July 0, 1896.

SORN NOBLE,
D. B. HENDERSON,
CORNELIUS CADLE,

Army of the Tennessee. GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of ; our letter of June 17 in answer to mine of sune 3 respecting

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of June 17 in answer to mine of June 3 respecting the competition for the design of the monument to Gen. Shorman.

One point which you raise may be plausible enough to deserve elucidation, and that is that we suffered the proper time for a protest to pass, and did not procest until the final award had been announced. The answer is that, up to that time, there had been no occasion for such action on our part. We recommended two competitors, and two only, for a further competition, and you selected them. If you had omitted to select them, or either of them, we should have protested at once. It is true that you added two others of your own choice, but this would have done no harm, if you had recurred to our advice, as we had every reason to expect that you would from your explicit statement that such advice was to aid you in reaching your "conclusions." It might even have done good if we had found, when again called to "pass upon the artistic character of the models" that, contrary to the indications furnished by the first competition, one of the sculptors chosen by you had succeeded in surpassing not only himself, but those who had before surpassed him.

The announcement of your award was the first notification we had that your promise to take expert advice was to he no more completely fulfilled, although you had explicitly announced that such advice was to aid the committee in reaching "its conclusions," and this announcement formed the earliest proper cocasion for a protest. Then we did protest promptly.

With this exception we cheerfully submit without further argument the questions of propriety of procedure which you raise. These are questions which the public has not sufficient evidence to decide, and yet which the public must decide, both because there is no other tribunal and because there is no other tribunal and because there is no other tribunal and because the public has a right to decide it. Of the \$00,000 put at your disposal with which to erect a monument to the competition for the design of the monu-

tion whether the training and experience that confer authority in every profession and in every trade shall confer authority in the choice of public works of art, to be paid for with nublic money. This is the question upon which we have notified you that we should appeal to the public, but have endeavored to appeal to the public, not, as you erroneously suppose, by an appeal to the Senate of the United States for though we should have held it entirely proper to invoke the Senate to arrest the execution of your project, as a matter of fact the question was raised in that body without our prompting.

question was raised in that body without our prompting.

But we have appealed in the first instance to the Secretary of War as the custodian of the public money which rou propose to spend, not merely without but sgainst expertadvice. And we have done what we could to secure an appeal to the general public by inquiring of each of the sculptors in the second competition, instituted, conducted, and decided by your committee, whether he would be willing to exhibit his model in competition with the other three in this city. From Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Niehaus, and Mr. Rbind we have received unquainfied assents. Mr. Rohl-Smith has informed us that fill health and absence from the country would prevent him at eresent from dualited assents. Sr. Romishith has informed us that fil health and absence from the country would prevent him at oresent from taking part in such an exhibition, but that in the early autumn he might be able to do so. We therefore respectfully invite you to cooperate with us in securing an exhibition of the competitive models, not only in this city, but, so far as may be practicable, in other cities of the Union. To you we presen, the consideration that, if the public agrees with you, your choice will be ratified and vindicated. For ourselves, it is a sufficient inducement that such an exhibition would necessarily tend to promote public laterest in the art of sculpture and public discrimination between more or less admirable examples of that art. To bring about such a result is one of the most important objects for which this society exists. Very respectfully yours.

President National sculpture Society.

## HER DISMAL EVENING.

Giri Who Was Locked in a Big Store.

From the Chicago Record. A young woman employed as stenographer at a Franklin street wholesale house had a dismal prisoned for four hours, and a company of her friends waited dinner in vain. The young woman expected to go to Evanston to spend the evening, and that is why she gave so much care to her toilet. The nour of closing the store was 5:30, but the young woman did not hurry away. as she had to "primp" before a small mirror in the private office. When she started for the front door all the other people had gone. That did not surprise her. Even when she found the front door locked she was not greatly alarmed. She supposed that "somebody" was still around. After rattling the door she wandered back through the big room and shouted for flarney, the janitor. There was no reply, and it began to dawn upon her that Barney and all the others were on their way home, and that whoever locked the front door did not know that she was still lingering in the private effice. The young woman went back to the front door and rattled the lock. This attracted the attention of some of the people outside. Several of them stopped and began to gaze at her as if she were a curiosity. She could not endure this, so she retreated to the private office. She wondered how she could manage to get word to Rarney and have him come lack and release her. As she did not know Barney's full name or where he lived, and as Harney was doubtless half way home aiready, she did not find anything hopeful in the situation. The night watchman might be able to release her, but he would not be on duty along the street before 8 o'clock.

The young woman wondered if any one who front door all the other people had gone. That

watchman might be able to release her, but he would not be on duty along the street before 8 o'clock.

The young woman wondered if any one who carried a key would come back to the store. She feared not. The pian of telephoning occurred to her, but she hoped to escape without a long wait, so she went to the rear of the store to see if she could got out through a window. The windows were barred. Again she tried the front door, but she realized that there was no need of attracting a crowd unless some one in the crowd could unlock the door. So she had to use the telephone. Only one member of the firm had a 'phone at his house, and the house was away out on the south side.

When the young woman called up the number a servant was at the other end of the line. The servant said the member of the firm was not at home. The young woman who was imprisoned then began to explain why it was important that he should be called to the 'phone.

"This is Miss.—," she said. "I'm locked up at the store, do you undersiand? I can't get out of the store. Some one must come here with a key and let me out."

Of course when she said that the servant concluded that there was a maniac at the other end of the wire. She demanded a full explanation of what had happened, and when it was given she didn't understand it.

The young woman at the store lighted a gas jet as the big cavernous interior began to darken, and then, between excited calls on the telephone, she had a good cry. She began to see mice and burglars dodging around the long rows of counters in the main storerom. At last, toward 9 o'clock, there was a welcome call on the 'phone, and them between excited calls on the telephone, she had a good cry. She began to see mice and burglars dodging around the long rows of counters in the main storerom. At last, toward 9 o'clock, there was a welcome call on the 'phone, and then headed to her he was hours in conning, but at last she heard the click of the key at the front door, and she ran to meet him. He seemed to think it was a great loke, b He seemed to think it was a great loke, but went home in a cab in a state of collapse.

#### "I'll See You Inter." Just Discovered Abrond. From Ponish, July, 1801

"Oh, by the way, you remember that old bore, Prof. Dodderington, who took such a famry to you on the links at St. Andrew's last autumn? Well, he's in town, and dring to meet you!" "Ab-is he? Well, he won't meet me if I manage to catch sight of him first!"

Balfour and the Leadon Times From the Saturday Revision

fence "an a imirable friend in prosperity, but in reed to any Government in adversity" as Sir is tharcourt sale—and been putting fir ballour in the power and telling him exactly my there

THE PURCHASE OF WIVES.

Countries in Which Legal Marriage Fel-

From the Pall Mall Gasette. There are many countries in which, if a man wishes to be legally married, he has to go out and buy a wife, though the market prices of that article varies considerably. In Uganda you can get what you require for two or three bullocks, or even for six good sewing needles, or perhaps a box of percussion caps; while inferior wives can be picked up in exchange for a coat, and if one is indifferent to health and beauty, for a pair of shoes. In the Caroline Islands wives are cheap. A father will let you marry his daughter, if you give him a little fruit or a small present of fish, while in Samoa matrimony runs you into pigs and canoes; among the Fijiana, into whales' teeth and muskets. In Tartary it is best to marry beneath you (you can do it on a few pounds of butter), because a man who has lordly notions of a marriage with one of the upper ten must be an owner of horses. The aborigines of Australia manage their marriages upon a most equitable principle. If A wishes to marry Il's sister, he allows him to marry his own; or if R happens to be a widower, then his daughter will do just as well. One of the most objectionable forms of gaining a wife is to work for her. A habit practised among many uncivilized nations, its only advantage being that a man can get a wife on credit, though his father-in-law takes good care that he serves his time. Among some races you have to do your work before you get your wife, as Jacob had to serve for Leah and for Rachel. Marriage by exchange and purchase is not customary among uncivilized nations only. In Central America and Peru a man has to work for his bride.

In China a present is given by the father of the bridegroom, the amount of which is agreed upon by both the families. The Japanese make use of a similar custom, though, in their case, the giving of presents is the most important part of the whole marriage ceremony, for after these have been cellvered and formally accepted, neither of the contracting parties is able to go back. Wife-purchase appears to have been the basis of Indo-European marriage before the separation of the peoples took place. Manu mentions the Astura form of marriage as one of purchase, and according to Aristotle the ancient Greeks were in the habit of buying their brides: for in the Homeric age a maiden was called by a name which signified "one who brings her paronts many oven."

The old Scandinavians believed that even the gods had paid a price for their wives, and in Germany the expression "to purchase a wife" was in vogue until the end of the middle ages. The old inhabitants of ireland and Wales were accustomed to buy their wives with gold matrimony runs you into pigs and cances; among the Fijians, into whales' teeth and mus-

OLD WHISKEY BETTER THAN NEW. Pasel Oil and Its Polsonous Effects on

From the Lancet.

The commonly prevailing ideas as to the chemstry of whiskey are evidently confused. The public notion has always been that crude or freehly distilled whiskey was injurious and that it required the mellowing influence of age to new whiskey was held to be deleterious because it contained fusel oil, and that the reason why old whiskey was more wholesome was because this connthic ether. To put it chemically, the amylalcohol (fusel oil) oxidizes slowly into amylather, which is not only thought to be innocuous but to improve the flavor. The Deputy Principal of the Inland Revenue Branch of the Government Laboratory would remove these notions at one sweep. Thus, in reply to a question before the Liquor Commission on Tuesday last he stated—and it was a repeated statement that it was a mistake to suppose that new spirits contained more fusel oil and were more unwholesome than old.

With the former part of his statement we will cenanthic ether. To put it chemically, the amy

unwholesome than old.

With the former part of his statement we will not now deal, but to the latter we distinctly domur. It cannot be supposed that whiskey merchants take the trouble to store their whiskey for years unless they know that it is thereby improved from the dietelic point of view. Again, it is well known that so convinced are the authorities of the Canadian Government of the unwholesomeness of new whiskey that we believe they have a regulation in force prohibiting the sale of whiskey that has not been stored for a certain number of years. Fusel old is admittedly injurious—indeed, polsonous—according, at least, to the experiments of several observers. In one case, for example, I part of amyl alcohol in 500 parts of water caused anasthesia in frogs in twenty minutes, the heart's action becoming slower, the skin dark, death occurring in about two hours, and the cardiac pulsations gradually ceasing. The common effect of fusel oil is to produce intense headache, and it must be borne in mind that in the case of whiskey the action of alcohol must be added to that of the fusel oil. The amount of fusel oil, we believe, in whiskey averages about 0.2 per cent. These observations hardly bear out the statements made before the Commission. Incidentally we may add that it is exceedingly satisfactory to find that the consensus of opinion of the witnesses before this Commission appears to be that there is a decrease. It is noteworthy, is less among women than among men. metropolis, but this decrease, it is now is less among women than among men.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Bardon is said to be writing a play for Sir Henry Irving with Robespierre for the central figure. London society was startled on a recent Sunday seeing half a dozen jinrickasbas drawn by soolies at the church parade in Hyde Park. Milan's monument to King Victor Emmanuel was unveiled on June 24, the thirty seventh an-

the only time, King Victor commanded alone in A tablet in memory of Felice Orsini, who tried to blow up Napoleon III. with a bomb, has been placed on the house near Placenza, in which he lay con-

niversary of the battle of San Martino, where, for

cealed from the police just before he made his Signor Crispi has asked the Italian Council of State for a pension on his retirement from politi-cal life, on account of his advanced age and because scistica prevents him from exercising his profe

sion as a lawyer.

Jules Simon was converted to Catholicism, so cording to the Paris La Verité, shortly before his death by his little granddaughter, who had been attending the catechism class at the Madeleine. She brought him a confessor and he received the sacra-ments while in full possession of all his faculties. In a recent sweep of the Bots de Boulogne for dis reputable characters a tramp with a strange his-tory was taken. He had been a sailor and master of a salling vessel, had undertaken to explore Abyssinia, and had ended by becoming chief cook to King Meneilk, He grew homestck, howev

made his escape, and on reaching France had been unable to find work. How great the growth of ritualistic practices has been in the Church of England during the last four-teen years is shown by some figures compiled by the Tourists' Church Guide. In 1882 daily com-munion was administered in 183 churches in Great Britain, in 1896 in 474 churches. Incense, used in nine churches fourteen years ago, is now used in 307. The figures for churches using lights on the altar are 581 and 3,598; for those where vestments are employed, 856 and 1,682, and for those where the worshippers face the east, 1,662 and 5,964. The change indicates in many cases some change

Sir Edward Bunbury's magnificent collection of Greek coins was sold for over \$49,000 in an eight days' sale lately in London. Among the highest prices were \$995 for a Syracuse demarateion of 450 Before Christ, with a head of Nike, crowned with olive, commemorating the great victory at the Himera, the rareat of Greek coins; \$500 for a dekadrachm of Kimon, with a head of Persephones \$605 for a stater of Elis, having on it an eagle with a hare in its claws. A tetradrachm with a head of Archusa brought \$40%; a gold stater of Tarentum, with the head of Demeter, \$350; a totradrachm of Thuril, with tead of Athena, having her helmet adorned with the figure of Skylla, \$535; one of Agrigentum, with two eagles standt

over a supine hare, \$450. John Ellot's Indian Bible, a perfect copy, was sold for \$410 in London recently. "W. Hubbard; Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians of New England from the First Planting Thereof in 1607 to the Present Year, 1077," with a rare wood cus map, one of the earliest produced in New England, fetched \$555. A presentation copy of Keate's poems, 1817. first edition, with the autograph "To W. Wordsworth, with the author's sincere reverence," brought \$230; Wordsworth had never even cut the leaves. A presentation copy of Richardson's Clarissa, with sixteen lines of the author's writing, brought \$525; six pen-and-ink sketches by Thackeray, with description in his writing, \$655; a pane of glass from Carlyle's student's lodgings in Moray street, Edinburgh, brought \$50; he had scratched on it these lines:

" Little did my mother think, That day she crad ed me, What land I was to travel in Or what death I should d